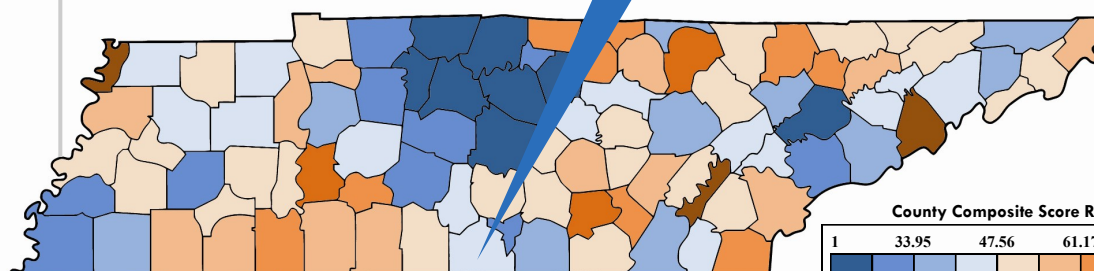


# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: LINCOLN COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

### INSIDE

Overview	Pg 1
Earnings & Employment	Pg 2
Education & Living	Pg 3
About the Council and this Report	Pg 4

Population (2010): 31,340

Pop. Density: 54/square mile

Seat of Government: Fayetteville

Largest City: Fayetteville

COUNTY	Rank	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Fayette	23	Employment and Earnings Composite	33.20	15 ▲
Sevier	24	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$30,030	23 ▲
Sullivan	25	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	78.18%	36 ▲
Pickett	26	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	70.1%	20 ▲
Franklin	27	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	7.4%	31 ▲
Anderson	28	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	34.2%	56 ▼
Roane	29	Economic Autonomy Composite	50.88	59 ▼
Gibson	30	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total†	18.4%	82† ▼
Jefferson	32	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	14.6%	33 ▼
Lincoln	32	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	80.2%	34 ▲
Loudon	33	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.50%	64 ▲
Obion	34	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	14.8%	28 ▲
Greene	35	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	17.6%	27 ▲
DeKalb	36	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	57.7%	80 ▼
Putnam	37	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	43	59 ▼
Hamblen	38	<b>County Overview:</b> Local women have seen substantial increases in wages, relative both to their female peers statewide as well as male counterparts locally. This has happened in concert with strong workforce participation rates and relatively low unemployment, creating a strong economic foundation for many women. Academic attainment also increased in the previous decade, with more women earning diplomas and degrees, and fewer girls dropping out of school. Lincoln is also a rare example of a county where health insurance coverage has actually grown. Unfortunately, Lincoln's rise from 39th overall was halted at 32nd by a dramatic rise in poverty among single mothers, poor rates of female management and business ownership, and notable rates of teen pregnancy.		
Carroll	39			
Hickman	40			
Marshall	41			

Up  
from  
39th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

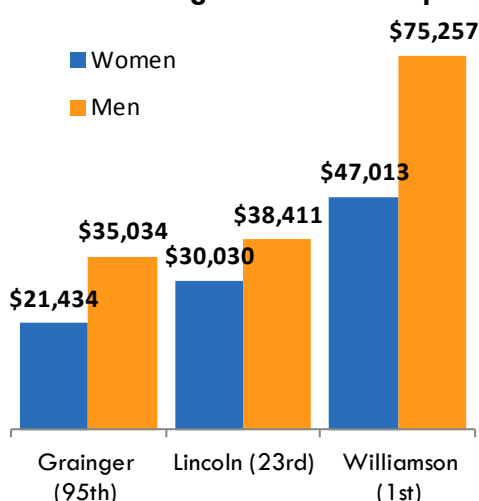
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Lincoln County

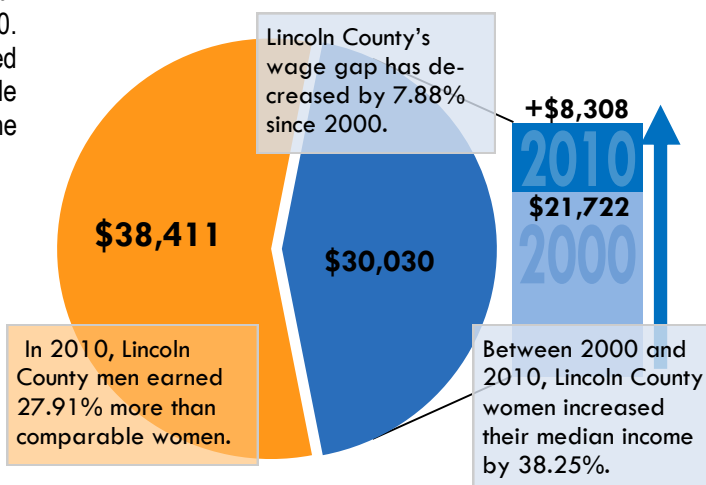
## ▲ Earnings

**L**incoln County women earned a median income of \$30,030 in 2010, having added a substantial \$8,308, or 38.25 percent, in wages since 2000. This was one of the faster rates statewide and resulted in an increase from 28th to 23rd in this indicator. Male wages increased only 24 percent and rank 33rd in the state. The inflation rate was roughly 26.6 percent.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



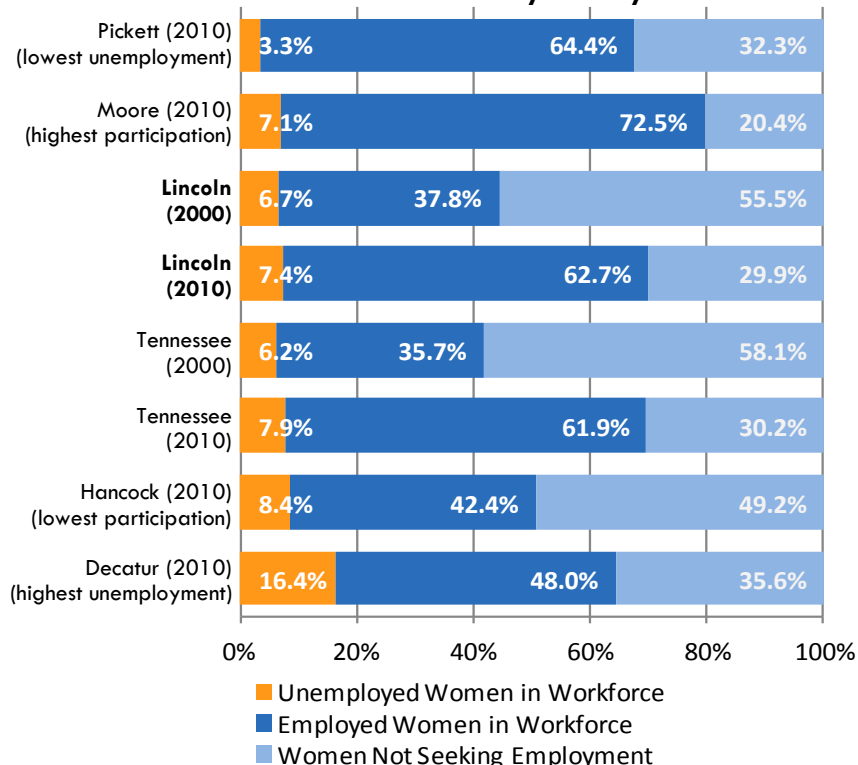
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**F**ollowing such significant growth in median incomes, women lessened the distance between male and female wages by 7.88 percent. After this change, women in Lincoln County were estimated to earn roughly 78.18 percent of what local men made in 2010. This growth improved Lincoln's rank from 61st to 38th, but still corresponds to an annual shortfall of \$8,381.

## ▼ Employment

### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



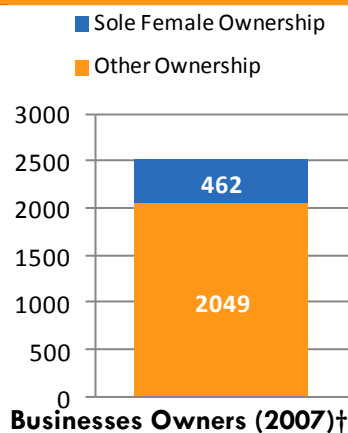
**W**orkforce participation among women in Lincoln County has improved by 25.6 percent since 2000, and improved in relative rankings from 24th to 20th. With 70.1 percent of women either employed or searching for work, Lincoln has also overtaken the statewide rate of 69.8 percent.

As of 2010, men were 11.4 percent more likely to participate in Lincoln's labor pool, and 67.9 percent of women with infant children were estimated to participate.

Just as participation rates have improved in statewide rankings, so too have unemployment levels. At a rate 0.5 percent lower than estimates for Tennessee women as a whole, just 7.4 percent of Lincoln County women are unemployed. This rate ranks 31st in the state, an improvement from 58th in 2000.

Displaying a common contrast in the state, it is estimated that only 5.2 percent of men in Lincoln are seeking work, but roughly 16.8 percent of women with children under six are jobless.

# The Status of Women in: Lincoln County



**Lincoln** County women have made moderate gains in managerial presence since 2000. County-wide, 5.2 percent more managers are now female, but this rate was surpassed by several counties, resulting in a drop from 28th to 56th, and falling behind state estimates by nearly two percent.

Sampling sizes for women-owned businesses were small in Lincoln County for 2010, but projections based on Lincoln and its surrounding region's performance in this indicator predict a slight increase in the county's numbers. Even with the boost, however, Lincoln falls to 82nd in this category, with only 18.4 percent of local firms owned by women.

## Women At Work

### Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Lincoln County increased from 29% to 34.2% between 2000 and 2010.

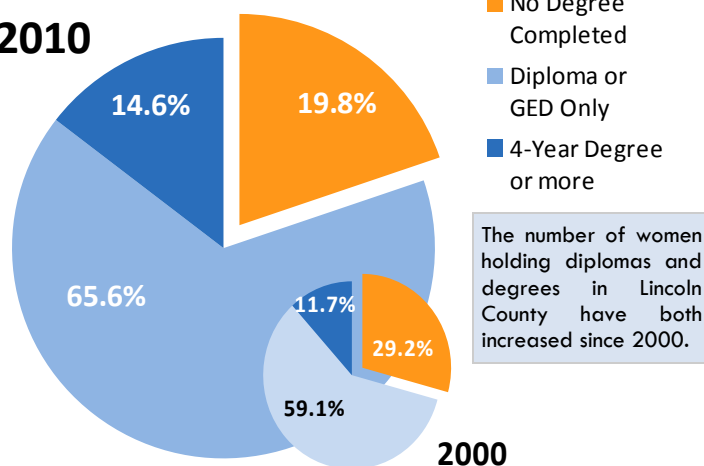
### Business Ownership†

The percentage of women business owners in Lincoln was projected to reach 18.4% between 2000 and 2007.

## Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



**Academic** indicators were substantially positive for women in Lincoln and they improved in two of three statewide rankings since 2000.

The proportion of women holding four year degrees was relatively sluggish, with an increase of 2.9 percent, but this rate was only slightly behind pace, falling two spots to 33rd.

The percentage of women holding diplomas also increased in the county, by 9.4 percent, and moved up 6 ranks to 34th.

Lincoln's teenage girls dropped out of high school at a rate of 0.50 percent in the 2011-2012 school year, ranking 64th in the state, up from 92nd.

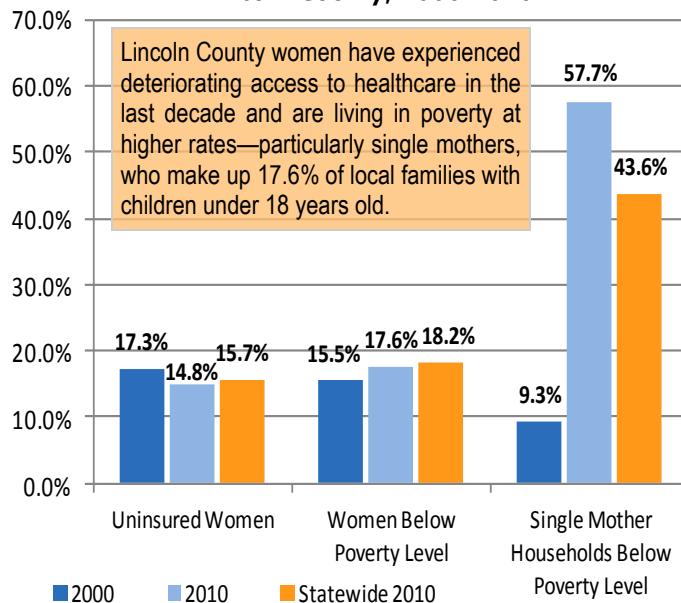
## Living

**Contrasting** with most counties in the state, Lincoln County women have seen an increase in health care access since 2000. While the rate of uninsured included 14.8 percent of local women in 2010, this was 0.9 percent lower than the statewide rate, and 2.5 percent lower than the figure in 2000. The result was a tremendous boost in state rankings, from 91st to 28th.

Poverty rates for women overall were similarly better than statewide rates, though 2.1 percent more Lincoln women lived in poverty in 2010 than did in 2000. Halting at 17.6 percent, Lincoln's rank in this category improved from 46th to 27th.

Single mothers in Lincoln were much more severely impacted by poverty trends than woman as a whole. These women are now six times as likely to live in poverty as they were in 2000, and are roughly three times as likely to do so as the average women in Tennessee or Lincoln County. The county rate of 57.7 percent was well above the state rate, and ranked 80th in 2010, down from 44th in 2000.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Lincoln County, 2000-2010



# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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